

orted for the Louisville Courier.)

can't make propositions more agreeable to his Southern readers, he had better make none, or else put out to the North, and issue his paper among more congenial spirits.

NEW LAW BOOK.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE REVENUE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY JOHN C. CALHOUN, SENATOR, AND AUTHOR OF A "DIGEST OF THE OFFICIAL OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES." BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, AND COMPANY, 1862.

Several of our inland Southern and Western cities have recently been made ports of entry, and hence the questions arising under the Revenue Laws of the United States, though not with the frequency as may be expected to arise in those places, are yet of no small importance. No title in the law of the United States is little known or less generally. Indeed, to understand it well, involved the necessity of mastering a system, without order, laid out in disjointed statutes of such great difficulty of construction as to elicit complaint from our most profound jurists, with no other aid than general principles and the scattered lights of judicial interpretation. We confess that the subject has been too difficult and repulsive for us to judge of its importance from the face of the present work. We hail it, however, as a well laid and teacher whose light and help the way may be smoothed to many, like ourselves, who have found it too difficult for exploration beyond the call of such emergencies as have fallen in our way. The name of the publishers, and the fame of another work by the same author, furnish a guaranty of the usefulness and ability of the present publication.

POLICE COURT.

GEO. W. JOINTON, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

THE SHOOTING AND STABBING AFFAIR.—Patrick Neary or Nairy, charged with shooting John Nolan, was called up, and, continued to Thursday morning, when he was arraigned on the charge from the effects of an ugly stab in the lower part of the back, and Nolan's condition is represented as very critical. The wound is about 2 inches long, penetrating the lungs and diaphragm.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—Thomas Glindou, a young man, in arrest on the supposition that he had raised a false alarm of fire, was presented at the Washington fire company's bell. He pleaded at the Washington engine house, or was taken to the Washington fire company's bell. He pleaded at the Washington engine house, or was taken to the Washington fire company's bell. He pleaded at the Washington engine house, or was taken to the Washington fire company's bell.

LITTLE DRUNK.—John Heras, a little old, goggle-eyed chap, was accused of drinking more than was good for him, and was accordingly committed to the Washington fire company's bell. He pleaded at the Washington engine house, or was taken to the Washington fire company's bell. He pleaded at the Washington engine house, or was taken to the Washington fire company's bell.

have room for many a day. It is from the Frank Yoonan:

FINANCIAL QUESTION—A MODEL CITY—FRANK Y.

Frankfort, as most of our readers know, is a corporation. It is not only a corporation, but it is a speculator. When its biography comes to the part where it describes its business, it is disclosed which will place Barum entirely in the shade and beat his woolly horse out of sight. Frankfort is an enterprising genius, who essays to do things that are very small compared with the things that other corporations do. Like all great speculators, Frankfort has bought and mortgaged itself for its life. Frankfort has mortgaged its name to pay which it has taxed its unfortunate inmates, and mortgaged its water works.

Frankfort has also been engaged in the nigger business. It has bought an Ethiopia, and sold the same. Frankfort has also been engaged in the whiskey selling business, and still has a bar where it sells its whiskey.

Frankfort having failed to get rich at building motels and taking in travelers, buying and selling oranges, and retailing whiskey, lately tried a new business. It has bought a billiard table, and sold it. A short time since, it either bought or borrowed a wooden top billiard table, and is now receiving a large crowd of sports, and healthy exercise to 25 cents the hundred points.

We, in our simplicity, thought that when Frankfort started its wooden topped billiard table, that it was a very simple business, and that its simplicity, were mistaken. It has taken a deeper drive, which we will proceed to relate, and which is absolutely true, as incredible as it may appear.

Listen:

On Thursday night, as stated in another article, one of the most enterprising and respectable of our citizens (Atlantic cable) with boufies, music, and

[illegible]

and its little old town agent out to get the names of the wealthiest of the celebrators, and have them tried before Judge Bradley for a riot and breach of the peace. It is a positive fact, and the trial of these public spirited friends is set for on clock to day.

This is at least partly true, worse than stealing. We don't blame Frankfurt for being poor, and we know that its agents must live somehow; but how much more respectable it would be for them to try to eke out a miserable existence by committing such petty larceny upon its citizens, than to try to make money by such a mean disgrace. We blush to record it, but it is even so.

The gentlemen who celebrated the great event of the other year, either the unbridled cord, are to be tried in the same way, for the celebration of the centenary of the city in the Union has celebrated this event *at the expense of the city*. But here, when a few of the gentlemen who celebrated the centenary celebrate the unbridled cord, the city of Frankfurt accuses them, and hopes to put money in its purse by the operation.

As for Judge Bradley, we must say that he is not to blame. He is merely a minister of justice, and has a duty to perform. He is the victim of the circumstances of the town for being forced into such a dirty business.

[For the *London Courier*.]
TEXAS, as it IS.
No. vi.

Persons who have taken but a hasty flight through Texas, or, perhaps, have visited some of the richest portions of it, in the most favorable part of the year, delighted with its scenery, always speak of its beauties and loveliness. They always unnoted a variety of matters which,

the blow was given to his young sister. Time passed on, and the young man, who had accumulated little limbs straightened by a weeping mother, and a sister who had been so long away, now white; his spider-like hands crossed upon his breast; and tied by a belt of blue ribbon; and his hair, which had been so long, and so frequently of weeks of wear, was now a spectacle which God forbid should ever meet our gaze again. In the room there was a single table, and a few chairs, and two or three kettles, a tin coffee-pot, a couple of iron plates, and a pan. Reaching party way along the wall, and a few feet from the wall, were blocks, at the serving of about six or eight cups a person, looking probably for a seat. In the bed room adjoining was a bed tick filled with straw, and a single chair, and a couple of benches, the chest brought from the old country; a sack of flour; a loaf of coarse bread; about a peck of potatoes; and a couple of small round cakes of butter; though there is nothing to indicate that any of the parties are dissipated. There was not in the whole inventory, either chair, bedstead, or table.

A difficult and protracted inquest was held on the body before coroner Hansen, when the information was given that the man had committed murder. We think from all we have learned of this most fearful case, that it is but charitable to suppose that the attending circumstances of poverty and starvation, and the long and arduous journey there is little doubt his despondency was brought on by the death of his youngest child from a fever and not a natural death.

A Novel Case—New York House of Interned.

During the early days of the Revolution, occurred during the French wars, a Frenchman, after his reappearance before the French courts. MM. Schweighäuser & Co. of New York and France

ness of the people. Their reports are partial, and calculated to deceive. Many have been misled by these garbled reports, and induced to sell their comfortable homes in the older States for the uncertain and perilous future of the new. Ignorant, perhaps, of that practical science which would have enabled them to know the true value of the products of certain soil would produce, they have invested their all at random, and never dreamed of the possibility of a mistake, until and when they have taught them that they have built upon the sand.

Hearty is the soil, and the growth of the beautiful prairie are but little else than the extended beds of white sand—so poor that even the black prairie, after a few years growth, does forerunners of the prairie, and the growth of the black prairie, on closer observation, is frequently found to be but varieties of weeds, or some of the coarser grasses, and the growth of the black prairie, on closer observation, is frequently found to be but varieties of weeds, or some of the coarser grasses, and the growth of the black prairie, on closer observation, is frequently found to be but varieties of weeds, or some of the coarser grasses.

For general farming purposes, the prairie is by far the best. It is the only land that fan the prairie by day and cool the atmosphere by night, often increase into fierce winds, so as to become a great nuisance to the people. The prairie land, not only time the skin with a sable hue, (without regard to persons or sex) but weaken the constitution and debilitate the system, and dampen the spirits of the people.

The northern part of Texas, including a region of country about the size of Illinois, contains land in quality to those of any State in the Union. This region is generally healthy and well adapted to farming purposes. It is the only land in Texas where good corn can be found, and generally produces good corn and cotton, and with proper care

mouth of the river Loire, the cargo was deposited at Belle-Ile, and the General Coutand, who was in command of the troops, subsequently claimed an indemnity from the Directory, but it was refused. One of the partners, however, a M. Cossin, resident in France, succeeded in obtaining from the general in command of the western district, a recognition of the claim, which was then referred to the Council of State, as a set-off to one to whom he was a debtor to the Caisse des Invalides de la Marine. In 1808, the Council of State, on the same day as it decided to make good the French government's consent to pay 200,000 francs to American citizens for losses sustained during the war, when the sum was to be divided, Schweighäuser & Co. presented their claim, but they were regarded partly as French and partly as Americans, and in the latter capacity were refused the same consideration as the former. The claims of the American citizens were really repaid, and then Schweighäuser demanded the 51,000 francs.

But the Minister of Marine decided that they were not entitled to it, inasmuch as their partner, M. Cossin, had ceded the whole of their claim to the French Government, and the Council of State, on the Council of State, but the Council decided that the Minister had decided rightly. Three years afterwards, when the Government was again in a position which appeared to them to substantiate their claim, and they again brought it before the Council of State, but it was again rejected. In France, in 1857, the Government of the President of the Tribunal appointed the Minister of Marine as representative of the Caisse des Invalides to obtain satisfaction of the claim, and he decided that the matter is what is called an administrative matter, and that it had no jurisdiction. Yesterday, the Council of State, on the same day as it decided to confirm it, and then the Council confirmed it.

of clear streams, and generally the water is good and abundant. Timber in some places is scarce, but good enough for the demands for fuel. Some excellent beds of rich iron ore have been discovered in connection with the coal, affording inducements for the iron industry. The State is settling rapidly with citizens, usually from Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri. Much of the labor is there performed by white citizens, and the best that flow from industry bestowed upon rich soils. The western portion of Northern Texas is yet thinly settled, and is well adapted for farming and stock raising, and is the best for grazing.

Of the Southern part of Texas, about one-half of the land is so fertile that it is one of the best plantations can be found in any State. The other half is of inferior qualities, or so low and wet as to be unfit for cultivation. Some of it is covered with a growth of cypress, and is the source of the forest trees its produces. There are some extensive prairies in Southern Texas; yet there is sufficient timber to furnish the wants of the State. The soil is generally poor, muddy in the extreme, though remedied to some extent by cisterns. This portion of the State is subject to some epidemics, common to the Southern States, but the people are generally healthy for those acclimated or raised in the country. This is being settled mostly by planters and agriculturists, and a few mechanics, many of whom have large and beautiful plantations. Some of these planters employ overseers, while they themselves reside, most of their time, in the Southern States, and leave the management of their plantations upon the *cat*.

The western portion of Southern-Eastern Texas, lying between the Red and Colorado rivers, and that part of Louisiana, has some extensive prairies, but most of it is timbered land, and is generally of yellow pine. Some of its sections

The Press of Orient, of the 25th July gives news from Bosnia, where, it states, the insurrection has been suppressed. The Constantinian Journal de Constantinople announces the dispatch of a reinforcement of two battalions to Bosnia. In Constantinople, the Government has to paralyze the influence on the Christians, but the Government is not prepared by the arrival of the Minister of War.

A deputation from the insurgents of the Herzegovina have just laid their complaints and wishes before the Turkish Commissioner, who has promised that the commissions proposed by the orthodox Christians of the Herzegovina and Bosnia are beginning to be restored in that province.—Husein Pacha has been able to join the European army.

The Turks at Gaza had fallen upon the Christians, massacring numbers of them. The bishop, who was officiating at the church, barely escaped with troops.

Agitation prevails in several districts of Syria, and the Christians are being persecuted among the Christians of the Greek Church, in consequence of the Patriarch, in accordance with the Holy See, having issued an order on the subject.

The anxiety created by this measure is so great that members of the same family who hitherto lived in perfect harmony are now declared enemies.

The anxiety created by this measure is so great that it had not been for the French Consul the opponents of the innovation would have murdered the innovators.

The Christians of the Mussulman population of Alexandria and of Cairo was apprehended. Derwishes have been preaching, at both places, war to the knife.

Big Square by Members of Parliament.
(Correspondence of the London Herald.)

SOUTHPAN, Aug. 5.—The last steamer has

and poor. It is easily cultivated, and much of it is raised, but the crops are commonly qualityless. Sometimes they are found in places where the soil is sometimes highly saturated with mineral substances, but are generally good, though sometimes scarce. So far as this paper, here land, however, is concerned, the iron ore has been taken from beds that cropped out from eight to ten feet thick, have been examined and found to contain eighty per cent of iron, and some of them were found to contain more than one-third of the mass of the hills for eight or ten miles wide, and from twenty to thirty miles in length. Most of it upon analysis, yielding about 80 per cent of iron, the mass of the hills (some of tubercles) are the immediate vicinity of the iron ore, are also indications of some other valuable minerals. These iron lands can be bought for one to five cents per acre. The expense of transporting from these iron beds to the most distant parts of the State would cost from 10 to 20 cents per ton, and the cost of transporting ironware into the State from abroad. Fortunes he buried in some of the rugged hills of Texas.

ception waters. The excitement, which at no time has been great, has now entirely subsided, and rumor with its hundred tongues, since the departure of the ship, has been busy in spreading what was heard and seen on board during the eventful night when 100 members of the House of Commons sat over their wine till broad daylight. The rumor has now almost forgotten what took place a few hours since it took so much pains to circulate, that a great admiral awoke to dance a hornpipe, and that other members, with and without titles, enjoyed themselves in numerous practical jokes.

Mutineers Arrived.

Borrows, August 21.—The whale ship Junior arrived from New Bedford, having on board, as close prisoners, eight of the mutineers who murdered Captain Archibald Mollen and the second mate of that ship. The Junior, under the command of Captain Mollen, sailed from Sydney for New Bedford, on the 26th of April. Captain Mollen was shot with a whale gun.
